

# TRIAL OPENS

Milovar Patrovick Charged With Murder of Contractor Ferguson.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 24.—The trial of Milovar Patrovick, indicted with Milovar Kovovick, for the murder of the Wabash contractor, Samuel T. Ferguson, at West Middletown, near the West Virginia State line September 25, 1893, was commenced here today. The prisoner wore an independent air and did not look the worse for his long imprisonment and trip from England. He had a seat among the members of the bar. His counsel, Hon. James F. Bourke, Col. Harry Alvan Hall, of Pittsburg, and former District Attorney Alexander M. Templeton, of this place, sat with him at the table.

After the preliminaries the prisoner was called to the bar and the indictment read to him. It was interpreted to him by Richard L. Winkler, of Pittsburg. Not guilty was the plea entered by Patrovick. When asked how he wished to be tried he said: "Before My God."

## The Two Issues.

(Philadelphia Press.) The coming Presidential campaign will be fought on two issues—the tariff and Roosevelt. The Republican party will gladly accept the fight on both. The tariff is the only large question of principle or policy on which the Democrats can make a stand. Here there is a vital and organic difference between the two parties. Here their antagonism is historic. On the Democratic side the tariff issue means a fight to overthrow the protective principle. It means a proposed return to the scheme of the Wilson tariff without even the saving provisions of the Gorman Senate amendments. On the Republican side the tariff issue means the maintenance of the cardinal protective principle, with revision of rates from time to time as wisdom dictates and with reciprocal trade arrangements. The fruits of the Democratic policy were shown from 1893 to 1896. The fruits of the Republican policy were shown from 1897 to 1904. The Republicans welcome that issue.

There is no other essential issue of principle. Any other will be made and made issues cut no real figures. The Roosevelt issue is personal. It includes the Panama criticism, the merger case, the pension order, the allegation of executive assumptions. It covers all that can be made of the trust question. These various incidents and phases will be concentrated and absorbed in the Roosevelt issue. It grows out of his strong personality, his intensity, his impulse to do things. The Republicans will welcome this issue, as they welcome the tariff issue. They will plant themselves on the President's record, on his honesty and courage, on his high standard of public service, on his robust Americanism, on his forceful grappling with emergencies, on his virile and powerful individuality. They will confidently go to the American people on these points and take their judgment.

The question of upholding the great American advance in the new departure of the last eight years will count with thoughtful minds. But it is practically embraced in the Roosevelt issue, and need not be particularly differentiated. The two issues cover the fighting ground, and Republicans want nothing better.

## The Everlasting Round.

When Christmas holidays are o'er  
I slap my empty pocket,  
And vows to save I straightway score  
Upon my mental docket.  
I settle down; my balance grows,  
By sacrifice expanded—  
For Easter clothes and flowers it goes,  
And I once more am stranded!

A second time I think that now  
I'm done with wild expenses,  
And register anew my vow  
To patch my gaping fences.  
I live within a sober law,  
All little pleasures flouting—  
And every last red cent I draw  
To meet my summer's outing.

Hotel and other sundries paid,  
I'm home, completely busted,  
To muse, with feelings sore dismayed,  
On talents to me trusted.  
But now I will save—every groat!  
I'll knock off all this bumming—  
And suddenly I get a note  
Which says that Nell is coming!

When Nell is gone the time we've had  
With opera, drive and party—  
A bank account I have, egad!  
Still far from hale and hearty!  
And, while I swear with steadfast mind  
That nothing else shall queer me,  
And try again—alas! I find  
That Christmas looms a-near me!

—Smart Set.  
Splinters of the Joke Mill.  
"I've heard so much about 'Inventions of the devil,'" said the new arrival. "I thought I'd like to meet the gentleman. Are you he?"  
"No," replied Lucifer.  
"Say, can't I be of some service to you?" was a patent attorney.  
—Philadelphia Press.

## WOMEN AND INDUSTRY.

Two articles, both written by women, that have lately appeared in the magazines, have renewed the popular interest in the invasion of the female sex of many fields of labor that were once held as the possession of men. One writer is a pessimist and the other is an optimist. The pessimist is Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson, who concludes her argument with the bold assertion that the woman in industry is a frightful failure. Mrs. Thompson contends that the woman worker is "under one aspect an object of charity, under another an economic pervert, under another a social menace." She declares that in every mercantile establishment where women are employed one or more will be found stretched out on a couch, sick and worn out, thus demonstrating that as a class women workers not only increase the cost of production, but diminish its efficiency. She has a lot more to say about the proper sphere of women being the home and the rearing of children, and she urges that a strong point in her favor is that they tend to reduce wages in every branch of business they enter into.

"Now," says Mrs. Thompson, "in the design of nature, which neither university course nor political emancipation can overthrow, the destiny of woman is wifehood, maternity. Abstract these offices from any calculation concerning the sex and we have the end of the world. It is axiomatic that the first thing indispensable to even the progress of women is the continuance of the human species. This unavoidable office in life determines woman's economic office."

I will turn now to what Miss Jane Addams writes on the subject of the humanizing effect of industrial study. She crosses Mrs. Thompson's path only at the point where the latter inveighs at the manual training of women on the ground that it conduces to economic confusion because it takes them away from domestic life and lessens the number of children born into the world.

Miss Addams devotes the greater part of her article to showing that the school children educated under the present manual training system will have a very different attitude toward labor and toward those who work with their hands from the attitude which most of us who were educated under the old regime unconsciously hold. She speaks of the good results of the meeting of the boys and girls in the Hull house class rooms, and the diffusion of a spirit of companionship that will wipe out the prejudice against men and women who gain their living at entirely manual work.

Now, if Mrs. Thompson is right, all this education of the hands is worse than wasted, so far as the girls are concerned. They, she contends, should not be taught to make the best use of their hands, for the reason that when men come along who want to marry them they are such skilled mechanics or artisans that they are ignorant of the science of keeping house or rearing children. The mere statement of such a proposition exhibits its absurdity. Miss Addams, touching on the abolition of the dividing line that separates, say the mechanic from the clerk, remarks: "That narrow standard of judgment is responsible for much loneliness, bitterness of spirit and strained affection, and digs ever that gulf between father and sons which might be avoided did we but realize the humanizing power, the healing which lies in genuine industrial education in the modern school."

Mrs. Thompson's theory might work out all right in a world in which every girl child is born with a guarantee that when she grew to marriageable age she would find an industrious and steady husband to provide and maintain the home and earn money enough to make her and the children comfortable. But unfortunately there is an excess of women over men in all the great centers of population, and the surplus women are forced to seek some means of livelihood. But it is rarely that the female refuses an offer of marriage from a man who can establish the home, and thus by natural process the ranks of women workers are drained while the growing girls are filling the vacuum that is created.

I do not believe that there are so many physical degenerates among the working women as Mrs. Thompson imagines. If there were the retirement of females from the position of employees would settle the question in the way she desires it to be decided. Their weaknesses and their ill would drive them into idleness and men would take their places. Employers must have a certain amount of work done and done up to the mark of excellence and they would not trust women with the duty if the women failed to give satisfaction. It is a problem that is self-adjusting, and the best proof that women are competent for the kind of labor required of them is that they are performing it.—The Wooden Indian.

## Notice.

I will sell all street hats and flowers I now have on hand regardless of cost this week. Come and get hats and flowers almost at your own price.  
Mrs. Laura Frazer,  
425 Jackson St. x

## MARVELS OF MEMORY.

SOME REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF THE POWER OF RECOLLECTION.

An Englishman Whose Wonderful Gift of Retention Brought Elmsay to Voltaire—A Reporter Who Did Not Have to Take Notes.

Extraordinary memories have attracted the attention of men in all ages, and in these days a man with a retentive memory is considered to be more or less gifted.

Some good instances of remarkable memories are to be gathered from the records of Greece and Rome. Themistocles, a famous Greek general, is said to have known every citizen in Athens. No doubt Otho, the Roman emperor, owed much of his success to a remarkable memory. He learned the name of every soldier and officer in his army, and this, among other things, rendered him so popular that he was at length acclaimed emperor.

Hortensius, the Roman orator, is said to have been able, after sitting a whole day at a public sale, to give an account from memory of all things sold, with the prices and names of the purchasers.

Coming to later times, the following anecdote affords an instance of wonderful powers of memory: An Englishman went to Frederick the Great of Prussia for the express purpose of giving him an exhibition of his powers of recollection. Frederick sent for Voltaire, who was then residing at the Prussian court. At the king's request Voltaire read a long poem which he had just composed. The Englishman was present and was in such a position that he could hear every word of the poem, though he was concealed from Voltaire's notice. After the reading of the poem Frederick observed to the author that the production could not be an original one, as there was a foreign gentleman present who could recite every word of it. Voltaire listened in amazement to the stranger as he repeated, word for word, the poem which he had been at so much pains in composing, and, giving way to a momentary outbreak of passion, he tore the manuscript in pieces. He was then informed how the Englishman had become acquainted with his poem, and his anger being appeased he was willing to do penance by copying down the work from the second repetition of the stranger, who was able to go through it as before.

There lived in the sixteenth century at Padua a law student who had trained his memory to such a high degree of perfection that he could recite 35,000 words after once hearing them read. Jedediah Buxton, an illiterate person of the eighteenth century, used to put his memory to a curious use. On one occasion he mentioned the quantity of ale he had drunk free of cost since he was twelve years old and the names of the gentlemen who had given it to him. The whole amounted to 5,116 pints.

As again showing that retentive gifts were not found in the educated alone, there is a notable instance of "Blind Jamie," who lived some years ago in Stirling. He was a poor, uneducated man and totally blind, yet he could actually repeat after a few minutes' consideration any verse required from any part of the Bible, even the obscurest and least important.

An instance of a wager being won by a feat of memory was that of a person who repeated an entire newspaper, advertisements as well, after a single reading.

The power of retaining events has sometimes been manifest in a marked degree. A laboring man named McCartney, at fifty-four years of age, claimed that he could recollect the events of every day for forty years. A test was made by a well known public man who had kept a written record for forty-five years. The man's statement was fully corroborated—indeed, so accurate was his recollection that he could recall without apparent effort the state of the weather on any given day during those forty years.

Another instance of a wager being won by a feat of recollection was that of Mr. Futter, who several years ago was a well known dillo collector in Norfolk. He wagered that he could recollect every word of a sermon that was to be preached and afterward write it out verbatim. He was not seen to take notes and at the close of the sermon retired to a room and wrote out the sermon. On comparison with the manuscript, which the preacher had been asked to bring for the purpose, it was found to vary in one instance only, where a synonym had been used, but in that Mr. Futter was proved to be correct, for the clergyman had a distinct recollection of substituting one word for the other in his delivery.

When reporting was forbidden in the houses of parliament and any one seen to make notes was immediately ejected from the speeches, nevertheless, were published in the public press. It was discovered that one Woodfall used to be present in the gallery during the speeches and, sitting with his head between his hands, actually committed the speeches to memory. They were afterward published.

Lord Macaulay had a marvelous facility for remembering what he read. He once declared that if by accident all the copies of Milton's "Paradise Lost" were destroyed he would be able to write out the whole of this long poem without a single error. In fact, he once performed the marvelous feat of repeating the whole poem, making only one omission.

Charles Dickens, after once walking down a street, could remember the names of all the shopkeepers and their businesses.—London Spare Moments.

Telegraph posts along a railway are arranged thirty to the mile.

People say the Daily West Virginian is all right.

## YELLOWSTONE PARK.

One Meets With Nature's Surprises There at Every Turn.

Probably no area of equal extent contains so great a number of natural objects capable of arousing wonder, enthusiasm and awe as are found crowded together in the park. Its many scenic features of restful charm, found alongside areas of never ending activity, with weird, grotesque surroundings, surprise one at every turn. Yellowstone lake, the largest sheet of water in America at so high an elevation, with its indented shore line and 140 square miles of surface dotted with forested islands, presents to lovers of nature a series of picturesque landscapes unequalled upon any other inland waters. The far famed falls of the Yellowstone, with their unique and marvelous rock setting, and the Grand canyon, with its majestic outlines and brilliant coloring, are worthy of all the praise bestowed upon them and merit a separate descriptive article. More than a score of waterfalls and cascades, some of them of exquisite grace and beauty, pour the waters of mountain torrents and plateau lakes from the uplands to the lowlands. Many of them well deserve a visit, but their fame is obscured by the real marvels of the Yellowstone. Again, the fossil forests, so seldom visited, tell a most interesting story of a buried plant world, of explosive eruptions of mud volcanoes and the gradual piling up of erupted lavas and ashes. All these, enticing as they seem, appear insignificant when compared with the hydrothermal phenomena displayed in geysers, boiling springs, hot lakes, solfatara and numberless fumaroles, which have gained for the park the appellation of the wonderland of America. Unquestionably it is this hot water treatment which the region has undergone that has developed most of the objects of interest and made the park famous the world over. Even the lake owes much of its attractiveness to its hot springs and paint pots, and the Grand canyon would lack its brilliancy of coloring and its sculptured battressed walls but for the long continued action of hot as well as cold water.—Arnold Hague in Scribner's.

## PITH AND POINT.

No grown person should ever hate a child.

Any man who has money can have lithographs printed claiming a big show.

The trouble with having a good word for everybody is that when you pay a compliment it doesn't count.

We hope we are not lacking in sympathy, but when they tell us that a fat woman is "delicate" we laugh.

After a man has been engaged three or four weeks he begins to find opportunities to take sides in her quarrels.

We don't know what it requires to become skillful at repartee, unless it is to think as quick as when the baby has the crump.

Ever notice how people reach over the preserves after the pickles? And how they insist on passing pickles instead of preserves to others?—Atchison Globe.

## Queer Tastes.

Speaking of mysterious tastes, that of a man who was recently before the magistrate at Greenwich is not very easy of explanation. Three weeks ago a legacy of £130 was left to him. The first thing he bought, it seems, was a set of billiard balls, and he now has nothing else left to show for the £130, which has disappeared at the rate of £43 6s. 8d. weekly. Why billiard balls? It is a singular and rather interesting form of craving. It is perhaps true that a billiard ball is one of the very few perfect objects produced by man. It is all of a piece, it is thoroughly homogeneous as regards material, and it is, or should be, flawless in form. Yet only a strong strain of mysticism in the character would account for a man hungering and thirsting for billiard balls above all other earthly things.—London News.

## Eyelets Sold by the Million.

"Eyelets," said a manufacturer, "are, like needles, pins and matches, sold by the million instead of by the pound. I don't suppose anybody could tell how many million eyelets are sold every year in New York, but the number is prodigious. Eyelets are made for a variety of uses, from the huge white metal loops sewed into the corners of ships' sails to the tiny eyelets for the dainty slipper of a baby. The greatest number of eyelets made are, of course, for shoes. They are put up in boxes of 100,000, 250,000 and 500,000. Only those proportions are packed. They cost anywhere from \$50 to \$150 a million."—New York Times.

## Overheard on the Pier.

"Is this all?" demanded the custom house inspector as he finished up Binks' trunks.

"Well, no," said Binks. "I got a new wife over in Paris. That little woman over there with the pink cheeks is she."

"All right," said the inspector. "Well, have her appraised. She looks like a work of art."—Life.

## Saved by Early Instruction.

Mrs. Crawford—I'm glad we taught our boy Hiram never to loaf around corners. Mr. Crawford—Got another object lesson, Maria? Mrs. Crawford—Yes. The paper says a young man lost a fortune on a corner in Wall street.—Philadelphia Record.

## Bloodless.

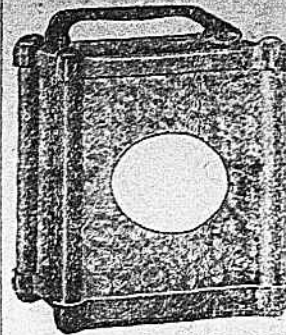
"I see Jennie Gaylegh is to undergo another operation."

"Dear me! Appendicitis again?"

"No. She's going to have her husband amputated."—Town Topics.

It is the every day business that counts. Read the West Virginian.

## SAFES LOANED TO DEPOSITORS.



One dollar opens a Savings account.

We loan you the safe. We keep the key.

Savings accounts draw four per cent. interest, same being compounded semi-annually.

Call and get a safe. It will help you save.

## HOME SAVINGS BANK.

DO YOU NEED MONEY

If you do, SEE LEVI B. HARR

THE MAN WHO MAKES YOU MONEY.

322 1-2 Main Street.

## Sterling Silver!

We Are Showing a Very Complete Line of Sterling Silverware Suitable for Wedding and Anniversary Presents.

RIHELDAFFER & BROWNFIELD.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PASSENGER trains will arrive at and depart from Fairmont on the following schedule on and after November 22d, 1903.

WEST BOUND.		
No. 7.—Chicago Express.	3:28 A. M.	
No. 5.—Wheeling Accommodation.	7:47 A. M.	
No. 55.—Wheeling & Cincinnati Express.	7:29 P. M.	
No. 71.—Wheeling Accommodation.	1:36 P. M.	
EAST BOUND.		
No. 8.—New York, Baltimore and Washington Express.	3:35 A. M.	
No. 72.—Grafton Accommodation.	10:53 A. M.	
No. 46.—New York, Baltimore and Washington Express.	1:48 P. M.	
No. 4.—Grafton Accommodation.	8:38 P. M.	

## F. M. AND P. BRANCH.

ARRIVES.  
No. 50.—Pittsburg Accommodation 1:00 P. M.  
No. 4.—Pittsburg Accommodation 9:45 P. M.

DEPARTS.  
No. 3.—Pittsburg Accommodation 7:50 A. M.  
No. 51.—Connellsville Accommodation 2:10 P. M.  
No. 69 leaves daily for Morgantown at 9:05 P. M. No. 62 arrives from Morgantown at 6:55 A. M., daily except Sunday; at 8:00 A. M. Sunday only.

## MONONGAH DIVISION.

No. 5.—Arrives at Fairmont 5:35 P. M.  
No. 1.—Arrives at Fairmont 12:10 P. M.  
No. 3.—Arrives at Fairmont 7:45 A. M.  
No. 2.—Leaves Fairmont 7:10 A. M.  
No. 6.—Leaves Fairmont 1:53 P. M.  
No. 4.—Leaves Fairmont 9:50 P. M.

All trains are daily except Nos. 3 and 4 on the P. M. and P. branch, which are daily except Sunday. For sleeping car reservations and information concerning tickets and rates, consult

T. L. HENDERSON, Ticket Agent.

For Good FOTOS, Go To THE PALACE STUDIO Cuninghnam Block.

## The Bank of Fairmont

FAIRMONT, W. VA.

J. E. WATSON, President.

J. S. HAYDEN, Vice President.

WALTON MILLER, Cashier.

Capital, \$150,000.00.

Undivided Profits, \$160,000.00

## DIRECTORS:

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O. S. McKinney, C. E. Manley.

Transacts a general banking business.

Accounts of corporations, firms and individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with sound and conservative banking.

Interest paid on time deposits. Separate vault with safety deposit boxes for use of customers.

## The First National Bank of Fairmont, W. Va.

Capital Stock, - \$100,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits, - 165,000.00

Designated Depository of the United States and State of West Virginia.

J. M. HARTLEY, President.

Hon. A. B. FLEMING, Vice President.

JOS. E. SANDS, Cashier.

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Chartered as State Bank in 1851. Organized as National Bank in 1865. Rechartered as National Bank in 1885.

Wants business based on balances and responsibility.

Collects on all points. Sells domestic and foreign exchange.

Pays interest on special deposits. Customers' private boxes taken care of in our fire and burglar proof vault free of charge.

## Citizens' Dollar Savings Bank, FAIRMONT, W. VA.

Opened for business Groundhog Day—February 2d, 1903.

CAPITAL STOCK - \$100,000.00.

## OFFICERS:

A. L. LEHMAN, J. A. CLARK, President, Vice President.

J. R. LINN, Cashier.

## DIRECTORS:

A. L. Lehman, J. A. Clark, J. P. Hart, J. F. Cook, L. C. Powell, C. W. Swisher, W. H. Nicholson, Jr.

Does a general banking business.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits. It's What You Save, Not What You Earn. That Makes Wealth.

## The People's Bank of Fairmont, W. Va.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.00.

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George DeBolt.....Cashier

J. M. Brownfield.....Assistant Cashier

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All business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNTS. Interest paid on time deposits. Vault is free to customers for private boxes and papers.

## Is Now Open ABBOTT'S BOARDING HOUSE

Next to the New Jacobs Building on Monroe Street.

Furnished Rooms. Table Board.

Entire house newly furnished. Baths, all conveniences. Rooms are large, airy, comfortable, homelike. Beds are soft, new and well taken care of. Board will be the best and lots of it. For rates call at house. Fine parlor for all.